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BOROUGH OF TIPTON



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

(W. AULAY McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

Including that of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

(G. H. ACTON, M.A.P.H.I.)



FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER
1962

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C O N T E N T S

- I. Statistics.
- II. Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.
- III. General Provision of Health Services.
- IV. Housing.
- V. Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.
- VI. Inspection and Supervision of Food.
- VII. Public Cleansing.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(at 31st December, 1962)

Chairman: Councillor J. WHITEHOUSE

Vice-Chairman: Councillor A. MORTON

Alderman Mrs. D. A. Lloyd and E. W. Owen
Councillors F. A. Chamberlain, J. Churchman, L. Eades,
A. H. Hodson, W. T. Lane, J. Randall, R. W. Statham,
J. W. Walters and F. Winchurch

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health:

W. AULAY McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

*G. H. ACTON, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

*W. J. HEMMINGS, M.A.P.H.I.

*E. K. PHIPPS, M.A.P.H.I.

*S. G. LARTER, M.A.P.H.I.

*D. A. SPURRIER, M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors:

A. MORTON

R. J. CHIVERS

(Commenced August, 1962)

Cleansing Inspector:

A. HOLDEN, A.M.Inst.P.C.

Clerks:

Mrs. F. J. SLIM

Miss B. D. MOON

*Qualified Meat Inspector

Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Tipton.

Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1962. I apologise for its lateness, but this has been due to the increasing amount of day to day work which seems to constantly cause deferment of the writing of history.

Communicable disease of the common type was relatively scarce during the year. No case of Smallpox was notifiable in the Borough. The first West Midlands case, although discovered in a doctor's surgery in Toll End, was a resident of West Bromwich. The sequels of its discovery in Tipton are fully described in the text of the report.

I again acknowledge with gratitude the help of the Chairmen of the Health and Housing Committees, the co-operation of my colleagues and the general practitioners in the Borough, the loyal assistance of all the members of the Health Department staff and also those from other Authorities who gave a helping hand in time of stress.

Your obedient servant,
W. A. McLENNAN,
Medical Officer of Health

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SECTION I

SECTION I—STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	2,167
Population (1961 census)	38,091
Population (1951 census)...	39,382
Population (1931 census)...	35,814
Population 1962 (Registrar General's estimate mid-year population)	38,300
Population 1961 (Registrar General's estimate mid-year population)	38,220
Number of inhabited houses, 31st December, 1962 ...	10,524
Rateable Value (1st April, 1962)	£471,468
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1962/63 ...	£1,920

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Live Births	Male	Female	Total					
				Legitimate	Illegitimate			
Legitimate	349	354	703					
Illegitimate	20	15	35					
	369	369	738					
	—	—	—					

The crude birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population for 1962 is 19.27. The comparability factor provided by the Registrar General (0.89) brings this to a rate of 17.15 per thousand population, which is the standardised birth rate for 1962.

The following table shows the births and birth rates in Tipton Borough since 1953.

Live Births (Table I)

Year	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Legitimate ...	716	681	625	681	621	635	597	573	678	703
Illegitimate... ...	18	14	25	12	19	20	18	12	24	35

Crude Birth Rate

per 1,000 estimated 18.32 17.66 16.43 17.53 16.15 16.56 15.60 14.92 18.37 19.27
resident population

The standardised birth rate for Tipton is 17.15 per thousand population, the rate for England and Wales being 18.0 per 1,000.

							Male	Female	Total
Stillbirths	8	6	14

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths for 1962 for Tipton is 18.62, the figure for England and Wales being 18.1 per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

Stillbirths (Table 2)

Year	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	17.40	26.61	32.74	19.80	30.30	19.46	42.06	37.83	27.70	18.62

			Male	Female	Total
Deaths	411

The crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population for Tipton for 1962 is 10.73. The comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General is 1.49. The crude death rate of 10.73 becomes standardised to a rate of 15.99 per 1,000 estimated population, the rate for England being 11.9 per 1,000 living.

Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

			Male	Female	Total
Deaths of Infants under one year	10	4	14

This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 18.97 per 1,000 live births and a rate of 18.62 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. 1961 figures were 29.91 and 29.09 respectively. The Infant Mortality Rate for the country as a whole for 1962 is 21.7 per 1,000 live births.

The following table shows an analysis of infant deaths.

(Table 3)

Cause of Death		From birth to 4 weeks (neo-natal)	From 4 weeks to 12 months	Total Infant Deaths
1. Gastro-intestinal infective disease (enteritis, diarrhoea, etc.)	...	1	—	1
2. Other infective conditions (bronchopneumonia, bronchitis, etc.)	...	2	3	5
3. Non-infective conditions	...	—	1	1
4. Congenital malformations	...	3	—	3
5. Obstetrical injuries	...	1	—	1
6. Serious accidents	...	—	1	1
7. Unknown causes, e.g. prematurity...	...	2	—	2
TOTALS	...	9	5	14

Comparative Birth and Death Rates, 1962, per 1,000

civilian population (Table 4)

			Live Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	Death Rate
England and Wales	...	...	18.0	18.1	11.9
TIPTON	...	...	17.15 (Standardised)	18.62 —	15.99 (Standardised)

Comparative Infant Mortality Rates, 1962, per 1,000

live births (Table 5)

	Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births					
England and Wales	21.7
TIPTON	18.97

The Infant Mortality Rate for 1962, being 18.97 per 1,000 live births, is a distinct improvement on that for 1961 when it was 29.91 per 1,000 live births.

Most of the infant deaths (9 out of 14) occurred during the first 4 weeks of life and while 3 of them were due to infective conditions, 6 were due to congenital causes.

The following table gives the causes of death during 1962.

Detailed Causes of Death (Registrar General's figures). (Table 6)

	Disease					M.	F.	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	—	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	1	7	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	21	2	23	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	2	2	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	6	6	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	20	12	32		
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1	2	3	
16. Diabetes	—	1	1	2	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	26	32	58		
18. Coronary disease, angina	50	21	71		
19. Hypertension with heart disease	4	7	11		
20. Other heart disease	12	32	44		
21. Other circulatory disease	9	4	13		
22. Influenza	2	2	4		
23. Pneumonia	19	11	30		
24. Bronchitis	35	7	42		
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	4	—	5		
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	2		
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	2		
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	2		
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3		
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—		
31. Congenital malformations	2	3	5		
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	11	24		
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	—	6		
34. All other accidents	5	4	9		
35. Suicide	—	—	2		
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—		
TOTAL (all causes) ...					244	167	411	

The following table gives the seven chief causes of death.

(Table 7)

Cause of Death	M.	F.	Total	% of total deaths in 1962	% of total deaths in 1961
Heart disease ...	66	60	126	30.66	27.76
Cancer ...	48	25	73	17.76	19.41
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	26	32	58	14.11	12.78
Bronchitis ...	35	7	42	10.22	10.32
Pneumonia ...	19	11	30	7.30	6.14
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	13	11	24	5.84	10.32
Other circulatory disease ...	9	4	13	3.16	3.44

The standardised death rate for the year is 15.99 per thousand estimated population.

Analysis of Deaths from Cancer.

(Table 8)

Site of Cancer	45 years of age & under		46 to 55		56 to 65		66 to 75		76 and over		Total (all ages)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	5	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	2	4	—	10	—	4	—	2	—	23	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	2	2	4	1	4	4	8	3	3	3	21	13
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
TOTAL ...	5	5	9	3	15	6	14	5	7	7	50	26

The following table shows comparative figures of all deaths from the year 1953.

(Table 9)

Year	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
No. of deaths ...	340	293	332	304	394	374	363	344	407	411
Death Rate per 1,000 est. resd. population	8.66	7.45	8.42	7.68	9.94	9.46	9.21	8.78	10.65	10.73
									Stan.	Stan.
									Death	Death
									Rate	Rate
									15.87	15.99
Maternal deaths ...	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Maternal Death Rate	1.34	1.40	1.49	—	1.50	1.50	—	—	—	—
Infant deaths (under 1 year) ...	26	21	21	18	24	15	22	13	21	14
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	35.42	30.22	32.31	25.97	37.50	22.90	35.77	22.22	29.91	18.97

The total number of deaths in the Borough was 411 compared with 407 for 1961. Heart disease still remains the chief cause of death. Deaths from cancer are somewhat less in total number but deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus are increasing, and again show a considerable preponderance of males over females (Table 8).

SECTION II

SECTION II— PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following tables give particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases and the number of deaths certified as due to these.

Incidence of Notifiable Disease (Table 10)

Disease	Number of Cases							
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Scarlet Fever	54	56	19	39	62	46
Diphtheria	3	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	591	7	721	15	510	5
Whooping Cough	51	92	31	3	16	58
Acute Primary Pneumonia	...	16	11	10	12	8	9	19
Erysipelas	1	1	1	—	1	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	—	2	—	—	5	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	—	1	—	1	—	3	—
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	5	32	8	21	15	12	32
Food Poisoning	...	6	19	1	3	3	3	5
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-typhoid Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	4	—	2	1	1	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

Deaths from Notifiable Disease (Table 11)

Disease	Number of Deaths (Registrar General's figures)							
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	1	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	9	14	25	9	21	11
Meningococcal Infection	...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	—	—	1

Analysis of Infectious Diseases according to Age Groups (Table 12)

Age Groups	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	1
1—2 years ...	2	4	1	—
3—4 years ...	7	1	—	—
5—9 years ...	12	3	2	—
10—14 years ...	2	—	—	1
15—24 years ...	1	—	—	—
25 and over ...	2	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	26	8	3	2

Age Groups	Acute Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning
Under 5 years ...	2	—	1
5—14 years ...	—	—	—
15—44 years ...	—	1	2
45—64 years ...	—	—	2
65 and over ...	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	2	1	6

The foregoing tables (10, 11 and 12) show that 1962 was a year of comparative freedom from infectious disease. Whereas 1961 showed a peak incidence of measles, in 1962 there were only 8 cases. There were only 3 cases of whooping cough, and none of poliomyelitis.

1962 is the seventh year in succession in which no case of diphtheria occurred.

The following table shows the number of children who have received a primary immunisation against Diphtheria during the year and also those who have had a secondary reinforcing injection.

(Table 13)

	Children born in the years							
	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1953-1957	1948-1952	Total
A. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year ended 31st December, 1962 ...								
	5	154	20	3	14	99	—	295
B. Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection during the year ended 31st December, 1962 ...								
	—	—	4	1	12	48	248	—
TOTALS ...	5	158	21	15	62	347	—	608

Immunisation against Diphtheria

During 1962 the immunisation of children against diphtheria was continued in infant welfare centres and schools and by general practitioners. A total of 608 children received injections during the year, 295 of these being primary doses and 313 reinforcing doses. Of the primary doses, 196 were given to pre-school children and 99 to school children, this latter group being children in their first term at school who had not previously been immunised against diphtheria.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

The following table shows the work done.

(Table 14)

Year of Birth	Number of children who have completed a primary course of pertussis vaccine during the year
1962	10
1961	105
1960	4
1959	1
1958	—
1953—1957	—
1948—1952	—
TOTAL ...	120

Total immunised before 1962

Under 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
2,472	22	2,494

Smallpox

In my report for 1961 I mentioned the discovery of a case of Smallpox in the waiting room of a general practitioner's surgery on the evening of 28th December, 1961. He was seen there by a Smallpox consultant and myself.

The patient's story was that he had flown from Karachi on 18th December at midnight and had arrived at London Airport on 19th December, where he put up for the night. On 20th December he came by train from Paddington to Snow Hill Station, Birmingham, and from there took a taxi to Harvills Hawthorn, West Bromwich. He stayed there, feeling ill, from 21st December until 24th December. Late on 24th December he took a taxi to Titchbourne Street, Dudley. On 26th December he went to the Regal Cinema, Darlaston, to see Indian films. At this showing there was a large audience of 1,325. He travelled in two buses on 27th December from Tipton to Harvills Hawthorn and on 28th December he went by bus to see his general practitioner at his surgery. His rash apparently commenced on 24th December and he could therefore, be regarded as being infective at least from that date.

The consultant did not confirm that the case was Smallpox until laboratory tests had been carried out on specimens and the results were not known until Monday, 1st January. In the meantime the patient was removed by ambulance to Moxley Isolation Hospital on Thursday evening, 28th December, since the Chief Medical Officer of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board, whom I contacted, did not feel disposed to open Witton Smallpox Hospital, (the only hospital in the Birmingham Region exclusively earmarked for Smallpox cases), for a case whose diagnosis had not been confirmed.

Other cases which would normally go to Moxley Isolation Hospital had therefore to be diverted to other hospitals.

On the following day, Friday, 29th December, I requested and received from the general practitioners concerned, lists of patients who had attended their surgery on Thursday evening, 28th December, and when the diagnosis of Smallpox was confirmed on Monday, 1st January, I sent circular letters by the hands of the Public Health Inspectors to the addresses given, informing them of a vaccination session for contacts which was being held at the Central Clinic, Tipton, that same evening. Some individuals who had ridden in the taxi immediately after the patient's ride in it, were also regarded as contacts and asked to attend. Obviously some could not attend on such short notice. 41 were vaccinated on that evening and at the session on Tuesday, 2nd January, 24. The taxi driver was vaccinated at West Bromwich.

In the meanwhile I had received from the Medical Officer of Health of Darlaston, 18 addresses in Tipton from which it was thought that some Pakistanis might have attended the Regal Cinema, Darlaston, on 26th December. These were searched out by the Public Health Inspectors and a further vaccination session was held on Thursday, 4th January, at which 72 were vaccinated. Some contacts were vaccinated by their own doctor. Great difficulty was experienced in understanding many of the Pakistanis who had very little English, but on the whole they were co-operative.

All contacts were kept under surveillance for 21 days from the date of their exposure.

I sent a circular letter to all general practitioners informing them of the facts and of those patients of theirs who were contacts. I wrote to all contacts warning them against attending any surgery or hospital, but to send for their own doctor if ill.

On Wednesday, 3rd January, the case was removed to Witton Smallpox Hospital, Birmingham.

At the three evening vaccination sessions held at the Central Clinic, Tipton, on Monday, 1st January, Tuesday, 2nd January and Thursday, 4th January, and a special session held at the Ambulance Station, Tipton for the Ambulance personnel, I vaccinated 177 individuals. 106 visits were paid to various addresses of contacts by the Public Health Inspectors and myself.

On January 12th I myself was taken ill and was diagnosed as a probable Smallpox case on Monday, 15th January, being removed on that day to Witton Isolation Hospital, Birmingham.

Dr. J. R. Heagney, Medical Officer of Health of Darlaston Urban District Council, very kindly deputised for me and Dr. Simpson Smith was also helpful in the work of searching out and supervision of contacts.

Contact vaccination sessions were held at the Central Clinic, Tipton, on Tuesday, 16th January, and special sessions as required on the days following this.

Assistance in the work of the Public Health Inspectors was given by Public Health Inspectors from West Bromwich, Darlaston, Dudley and Staffordshire.

We are very grateful indeed for the assistance given by all those from neighbouring authorities who helped in any way with the tracing and supervision of contacts, and with their vaccination, and to all general practitioners for their helpful co-operation at all times.

Members of staff at the Municipal Buildings, Tipton, of Nursing and County Council Staff, and others who were vaccinated on account of contact with myself numbered 214.

The number of visits paid in the Borough in connection with persons who were under surveillance by Medical Officers and Public Health Inspectors, totalled 912.

No further case occurred as a result of contact with myself.

Vaccination against Smallpox

The following table shows the vaccinations performed during 1962.

(Table 15)

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	Total
Number vaccinated ...	11	133	320	976	1279	2719
Number re-vaccinated ...	—	—	15	94	1118	1227

There arose a considerable demand for vaccination against Smallpox by the public at large as a result of the case imported from Karachi the diagnosis of which was confirmed on 1st January, 1962. While it was appreciated that there were a good many contacts in Tipton and in surrounding areas, it was felt that with only one case, the risk to the public was small and that vaccination or re-vaccination should be confined to actual contacts.

This was confirmed at a meeting of Medical Officers of Health of the areas concerned and representatives of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board. Supplies of vaccine were sufficient to meet the vaccination of contacts and medical and other staffs who were at risk, but supplies had to be rationed to general practitioners who, of course, had to meet the burden of the clamour for vaccination from members of the general public.

The increase in the number of persons vaccinated against Smallpox is in itself the cause of some decline in other immunisations since vaccination against Smallpox caused cancellations or postponements of other immunisation procedures.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The following table shows the vaccinations performed during 1962.

(Table 16)

Year of Birth	Salk Vaccine			Oral Vaccine			Total (All Vaccines)	
	Primary Course		Total	Primary Course		Total		
	M.	F.		M.	F.			
1962	1	1	2	44	29	73	75	
1961	31	22	53	86	80	166	219	
1943—1960	135	97	232	18	29	47	279	
1933—1942	22	28	50	8	16	24	74	
Previous to 1933 ...	31	39	70	13	48	61	131	
TOTAL	220	187	407	169	202	371	778	

No. of Reinforcing Injections.

Salk Vaccine		Oral Vaccine	
3rd Injection	4th Injection	After 2 Salk	After 3 Salk
M.	F.	M.	F.
878	801	415	505

The introduction early in 1962 of oral poliomyelitis vaccine and the use of triple antigen are undoubtedly causes of the reduced numbers of infants immunised against whooping cough in 1962 and to a less extent against diphtheria. Whereas infants were previously immunised against whooping cough during the early weeks of life, they now receive this protection combined with that against diphtheria and tetanus at the age of 9—12 months, after having had a course of vaccination against poliomyelitis. A course of oral poliomyelitis vaccine consists of three doses compared with the two injections of salk vaccine which were previously given as an initial course, and a course of triple antigen involves three injections against two injections which comprised a primary course of immunisation against diphtheria, so that the procedures are now spread over a longer period. The result is that by following the schedule of immunisation and vaccination adopted consequent upon the introduction of triple antigen and oral poliomyelitis vaccine, infants do not now complete course of protection against whooping cough and diphtheria at as early an age as previously, and figures for 1962, being the first year of these changes, are lower than what they might otherwise have been.

Tuberculosis

Thirty-four cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, 30 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary. Of the 30 pulmonary cases notified, two were inward transfers from another area. Table 17 gives comparative figures with previous years.

(Table 17)

Notifications of Tuberculosis during the last ten years			
Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Totals
1953	56	3	59
1954	60	4	64
1955	48	4	52
1956	43	1	44
1957	73	1	74
1958	35	5	40
1959	19	1	20
1960	31	4	35
1961	29	3	32
1962	30	4	34

Analysis of Notifications of Tuberculosis according to Age Groups

(Table 18)

New Cases					Removals from Register on account of Death, Revised Diagnosis, Recovery, Transfers (position at 31st December, 1962)			
Age Groups	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
3—5	—	5	—	—	5	—	1	1
6—10	—	1	1	—	2	4	1	6
11—15	—	3	—	—	3	7	2	10
16—20	—	1	—	—	1	3	2	5
21—25	2	2	1	—	5	2	3	6
26—35	—	—	2	—	2	4	10	14
36—45	1	3	—	—	4	3	4	7
46—55	2	—	—	—	2	2	4	7
56—65	7	1	—	—	8	4	—	4
66—75	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Over 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	13	17	4	—	34	31	27	63

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31st December, 1962, was 536 pulmonary and 151 non-pulmonary.

SECTION III

SECTION III—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Local Health Services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are administered by the Staffordshire County Council and are not matters for inclusion in this report.

However, a listing of these services may afford help to members of the Council and to the Public when it is desired to make use of them or to recommend their use to others.

Prenatal Clinics

Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton.

Telephone No.: Tipton 1949.

Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Friday, 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

(Mothercraft and Relaxation Class).

Birch Street Clinic, Tipton.

Telephone No.: Tipton 2907.

Friday, fortnightly, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Wednesday, 10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

(Mothercraft and Relaxation Class)

Midwives' Sessions

Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton.

Tuesday, 1-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.

Birch Street Clinic, Tipton.

Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Child Welfare Centres

Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton.

Monday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Thursday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Youth Centre, St. Marks Road, Ocker Hill, Tipton.

Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Tividale Street Methodist Church, Burnt Tree, Tipton.

Wednesday, fortnightly, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Birch Street Clinic, Tipton.

Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Thursday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Domestic Help Service

A staff of Domestic Helps is available for attendance at homes within the Borough in cases of illness or confinement.

Applications for this service should be made to the Area Health Office, Wood Street, Tipton. Telephone No.: Tipton 2541.

Midwifery Service

The following midwives are now practising in the Borough :

Nurse Rayman, 5, Stella Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 1972.

Nurse Kenny, 100, Alexandra Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 3420.

Nurse Williams, 40, Woodcroft Avenue, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 1494.
(serves also in Coseley district).

Nurse Brinton, 16, Princes Road, Tividale.
Telephone No.: Tipton 1547.
(serves also in Tividale district).

Nurse Sherratt, 101, Alexandra Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 3106.

Nurse Symonds, 9, Stella Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 2544.

Nurse Fletcher, 30, Leasowe Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 1521.

Health Visiting

This service is carried out for Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health by three full-time Health Visitors. They can be consulted any day at the Central Clinic or Birch Street Clinic, or at the branch Child Welfare Centres in the Borough.

Home Nursing

The Home Nursing in the Borough is undertaken by the following nurses:

Nurse Cotterill, 56, Florence Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 1086.

Nurse Wardley, 3, Charles Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 1087.

Nurse Hunter, Flat 311, Dudley Port, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 3269.

Nurse Slyfield, 54, Leasowe Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 2151.

Nurse Thomas, 154, Highfield Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 2718.

Nurse York, 161, Park Lane West, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 2449.

Nurse A. Tomass (Male Nurse), 31, Vernon Avenue, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 1027.

Vaccination

Vaccination was carried out on request by all general practitioners in the Borough.

Immunisation

In addition to the facilities available at all Child Welfare Centres and schools for immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, immunisation was also undertaken during the year by all general practitioners.

Ambulance Service

The Ambulance Station covering the Borough area is at Birch Street, Tipton. Telephone No.: Tipton 3121.

Day Nursery

The Toll End Road Nursery continued to operate during the year and 50 places were available. This service is, however, to be discontinued. Telephone No.: Tipton 1167.

SECTION IV

SECTION IV—HOUSING (Joint Report)

The number of new dwellings erected in the Borough during 1961 was as follows:

No. of Council houses and flats completed ...	168
No. of houses completed by private enterprise	20
Total ...	188

The number of new dwellings erected shows an increase of 110 on last year's figure, which was 78.

SLUM CLEARANCE ACTION

The number of unfit houses dealt with under the Housing Act totalled 98 as against 137 during the previous year. The rate of progress is governed by the availability of new housing accommodation, and it is expected that more rapid progress will be made during 1963.

(a) Individual Unfit Houses

49 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation and demolition orders were made as follows:

I and 3, Doebank Road.
1, 2 and 3, Court 1, Hurst Lane.
Canal House, Ryders Green Locks.
Van, The Coppice.
19 and 20, Railway Street.
1 and 2, Court 1, Railway Street.
78, 80, 81, 82, 83 and 85, New Road.
26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, Cleton Street.
48, 49, 50, 126, 127 and 129, Dudley Port.
11 and 12, High Street.
70, Gospel Oak Road.
1 and 2, Providence Street.
82, 83, 84 and 85, Toll End Road.
1 and 2, Court 7, Toll End Road.
92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97 and 98, Leabrook Road.

(b) Closing Orders

One house was represented as being unfit for human habitation and a closing order made:

Back 73, Owen Street.

The closing order previously made in respect of the undermentioned house was determined after the house had been put in proper repair and made fit for human habitation.

113, Tividale Road.

(c) Houses Acquired by the Local Authority

The following 44 unfit houses were acquired under the Housing Act, Part V, for demolition.

2, 14a, 15, 18, 19, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35, Nock Street.

1, 2 and 3, Court I, Nock Street.

25a, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 30a, Bridge Road.

15 and 16, Holland Street.

5 and 7, Moseley Street.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, Chapel Street.

54, 55, 56 and 57, Bell Street.

102, 104, 108, 110 and 112, Horseye Road.

29 and 30, High Street.

(d) Compulsory Purchase Order

The following 4 houses were dealt with under a Compulsory Purchase Order:

30, 31, 32 and 33, Lower Church Lane.

Of the above-mentioned 98 houses, 61 were of the "through" type and 37 back-to-back.

During the year 173 houses previously condemned as being unfit for human habitation were demolished making a total of 2,750 houses since the commencement of slum clearance.

The following table shows the total number of houses dealt with under the Housing Acts from 1933, the commencement of the slum clearance programme, to 31st December, 1962.

	Total No. of Houses	Total No. of Houses Demolished	Total No. of Persons Displaced
Clearance Areas	1,477	1,474	6,760
Individual unfit houses and vans in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made ...	1,363	1,140	4,877
Houses and parts of buildings in respect of which Closing Orders have been made ...	29	14+ (5 Orders determined)	135
Individual unfit houses in respect of which undertakings have been accepted	27	20	119
Individual unfit houses and vans demolished in anticipation of Demolition Orders	97	97	350
TOTAL ...	2,993	2,750	12,241

Rehousing and Overcrowding

The number of families provided with a Council dwelling was 211 as against 84 in 1961.

Of the above number of families rehoused, 51 were living in overcrowded conditions.

The following table gives a summary of the families rehoused:

	Total No. of families rehoused	Total No. of persons rehoused	No. of cases of overcrowding relieved
Sub-tenants living in Council houses	20	77	18
Sub-tenants living in Private houses	4	13	3
Tenants living in Private houses... ...	24	100	8
Tenants living in houses condemned under the Housing Act	163	519	22
TOTAL ...	211	709	51

The following table shows the approximate average number of persons per house and the average number of persons per room in the Borough:

Year	Number of dwellings in the Borough	Average number of persons per dwelling	Average number of persons per room
1921	7,375	4.63	1.14
1931	7,796	4.60	1.11
1946	9,308	4.0	0.92
1950	10,190	3.85	0.90
1955	10,662	3.7	0.88
1960	10,915	3.59	0.87
1961	10,993	3.48	0.86
1962	11,008	3.48	0.86

Rent Act, 1957

Two applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received under the above Act. In one instance a certificate was granted, and in the other the owner gave an undertaking to remedy the defects, which were carried out.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

There are about 20 houses in multiple occupation. These houses are mostly occupied by Indians, Pakistanis and Jamaicans. The Housing Act, 1961, has given Local Authorities wider powers to deal with this type of accommodation. The Local Authority decided in three instances of gross overcrowding to fix a permitted number in respect of the house and to serve a direction to abate the overcrowding in accordance with the Act. The effect of specifying the maximum number of persons who may occupy a particular house is to allow of natural wastage to reduce the occupiers to the prescribed maximum number. In two instances after service of the prescribed direction, the number of occupants was reduced to the prescribed number.

Erection of New Dwellings

The following table shows the number of new dwellings built by the Council and by private builders since the year 1947.

Year	Council Houses and Flats built	Private Houses built	Total
1947	254	36	290
1948	198	10	208
1949	200	7	207
1950	141	12	153
1951	122	8	130
1952	135	15	150
1953	128	26	154
1954	158	5	163
1955	82	31	113
1956	36	13	49
1957	214	16	230
1958	136	15	151
1959	79	36	115
1960	48	39	87
1961	58	20	78
1962	168	20	188

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year ended 31st December, 1962, and in respect of the Cleansing and Refuse Disposal Department for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1963.

Housing continues to be an important section of the work and a further 98 unfit houses were considered by the Council and dealt with under the Housing Act, making a total of 2,993 since the commencement of slum clearance. The early prospect of the development of new sites with a great increase of new housing accommodation will enable the work of clearing areas of unfit houses to be accelerated.

Progress in implementing the provisions of the Clean Air Act in relation to industry continues and the first Smoke Control Order relating to 880 houses has been submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation.

The amount of meat inspection still continues to increase at the three private slaughterhouses in the Borough. The total animals slaughtered and inspected totalled 125,451 an increase of 2,847 over the previous year. Improvements to the slaughterhouses required by the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, are in progress and will considerably improve the conditions under which animals are slaughtered, and will also enable a higher standard of hygiene to be obtained.

The results of bacteriological examination of milk and ice cream samples taken during the year were again very satisfactory.

The collection of household refuse has been very satisfactory throughout the year. The net cost of collection and disposal showed an increase of £1,319 which was mainly accounted for by the overhauling and increased maintenance of transport, and also to increased wages of employees.

Comments on other branches of work carried out are given in later pages.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their confidence, the Medical Officer of Health for his support and the whole of the staff for their able and active co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. ACTON,

Chief Public Health Inspector

SECTION V

SECTION V

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

The total number of visits and inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year was 7,908, as against 5,295 during the previous year.

Summary of Visits and Inspections

Houses inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts ...	383
Housing visits re overcrowding, rehousing, demolition, etc. ...	937
Inspections in respect of Rent Act, 1957, and Improvement Grants	59
Inspections of houses in multiple occupation	25
Dirty and verminous houses	11
Re-inspection of premises in respect of notices served	1,014
Nuisances discovered in course of district inspection	217
Visits to food premises	285
Visits to shops, canteens and other premises re unsound food ...	41
Ice Cream Premises	27
Markets	17
Meat and Food Inspection—Visits to Slaughterhouses	1,246
Offensive Trade premises	16
Visits under the Shops Act, 1950	87
Factories under the Factory Act, 1937	30
Shops re Pet Animals Act	6
Visits re caravans	81
Infectious disease and food poisoning cases...	232
Visits re Smallpox contacts	990
Prevention of damage by Pests Act, 1949	58
Visits to premises under the Clean Air Act, 1956... ...	104
Houses and other premises re proposed Smoke Control Area ...	1,076
Petroleum Regulations (licensed storage premises)	139
Visits re Cleansing Service	273
Cinemas and Schools	5
Stables	2
Visits under Noise Abatement Act	5
Visits re defective drains	14
Miscellaneous visits	530
Total ...	7,908

The total number of inspections carried out is substantially higher than 1961. The increase is largely accounted for by the number of inspections made to houses and other premises in connection with a smoke control area and the number of visits carried out in connection with cases of Smallpox in the adjoining areas which called for the daily surveillance of contacts residing in the Borough many of whom were Indian and Pakistani immigrants.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

During the year 104 visits were made to industrial premises in connection with atmospheric pollution and the implementing of the provisions of the Clean Air Act. Continued progress is being maintained in the reduction of atmospheric pollution and co-operation given by managements of the majority of industrial undertakings is very satisfactory.

The following table indicates the amount of work done by various firms during the year.

Premises	Nuisance	Result
Iron Foundry	Grit and dust from cupola	Cupola fitted with grit arrestor.
Engineering Works	Dark smoke from incinerator	Old incinerator abolished and new incinerator complying with the Clean Air Act installed.
Iron Foundry	Dark smoke from incinerator	Old incinerator abolished and new incinerator complying with the Clean Air Act installed.
Metal Works	Fumes and grit	Filter plant installed and new chimney stack erected.
Iron Foundry	Grit and dust from cupolas	Cupolas fitted with dust and grit arrestors.
Wire Works	Fumes	Chimney stack raised.
Rolling Mills	Dark smoke from boilers	Change over from bituminous coal to oil.
Engineering Works	Dark smoke from boiler	Underfeed stoker fitted to boiler.
Iron Foundry	Grit and dust from cupolas	Occupiers advised to fit wet arrestors. Work to be carried out in 1963.

Two applications were received from firms for the installation of new furnaces and chimneys under the Clean Air Act, and were granted. In one instance the height of the chimney stack was altered as requested by the Local Authority.

In all new buildings provision for the installation of only such appliances for heating and cooking as are suitably designed for burning smokeless fuels were enforced in compliance with the Building Byelaws under Section 61, Public Health Act and Section 24 of the Clean Air Act.

DOMESTIC SMOKE CONTROL

During the year the 904 houses and other premises in the proposed No. 1 Smoke Control Area were surveyed and an Order made and submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation.

The details of the Area are as follows:—

Area comprising	...	...	...	...	...	...	178 acres
Number of privately owned dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	647
Estimated number of private dwellings requiring works of adaptation	...	...	...	...	...	...	562
Number of Local Authority dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	234
Number of Industrial and Commercial premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	23

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The undermentioned measurements of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide from the four volumetric appliances installed in accordance with the scheme of the National Conference of Co-operating Bodies in the investigation of atmospheric pollution which was reported on in the 1961 Annual Report are for the first complete year 1962.

The sites chosen are classified as follows:—

1. Municipal Buildings	Proposed Smoke Control Area		
2. Public Baths, Queens Road	High density residential		
3. Alexandra Road	Industrial		
4. Highfield Road	Low density residential		

SULPHUR DIOXIDE

The following table shows the monthly concentration of Sulphur Dioxide expressed in micro-grammes per cubic metre at the four sites.

1962	Municipal Buildings			Baths Park Lane West			Alexandra Road			School Highfield Road		
Month	Aver.	Max.	Min.	Aver.	Max.	Min.	Aver.	Max.	Min.	Aver.	Max.	Min.
January ...	303	1135	38	345	1541	50	309	1391	120	NA	NA	NA
February ...	171	324	19	184	336	54	174	348	30	179	388	14
March... ...	251	572	44	254	500	56	275	535	78	276	605	50
April	118	370	21	114	377	48	102	329	34	99	339	26
May	76	202	33	75	195	24	79	181	36	66	178	18
June	44	129	17	49	135	20	61	112	15	46	114	13
July	86	175	7	105	209	29	110	174	28	95	166	25
August ...	40	125	10	49	150	13	71	124	23	41	119	12
September ...	84	207	13	90	231	14	124	282	23	85	287	15
October ...	170	357	52	183	372	54	197	374	48	186	398	71
November ...	285	542	101	290	567	141	306	635	117	346	790	152
December ...	188	739	31	258	616	69	281	1151	45	304	1326	34

The average monthly concentration of Sulphur Dioxide expressed in micro-grammes per cubic metre over the whole year is as follows:—

Municipal Buildings ...	...	...	...	151
Public Baths ...	...	...	...	166
Alexandra Road ...	...	...	...	174
Highfield Road ...	...	...	...	157

SMOKE

The following table shows the monthly concentration of smoke expressed in micro-grammes per cubic metre at the four sites.

1962	Municipal Buildings			Baths Park Lane West			Alexandra Road			School Highfield Road		
Month	Aver.	Max.	Min.	Aver.	Max.	Min.	Aver.	Max.	Min.	Aver.	Max.	Min.
January ...	171	620	10	206	791	17	203	934	24	NA	NA	NA
February ...	102	326	18	156	357	55	127	328	49	131	363	24
March... ...	165	404	28	202	461	32	197	521	42	193	518	24
April	89	256	24	130	301	39	101	328	24	103	236	24
May	63	240	3	87	323	5	77	301	3	75	296	3
June	18	54	3	28	78	3	37	93	8	24	80	3
July	30	91	1	53	115	13	53	93	15	39	97	6
August ...	30	100	13	34	117	9	40	107	16	23	74	5
September ...	61	147	17	71	168	24	71	152	27	57	169	16
October ...	126	370	21	143	416	29	151	427	35	141	482	14
November ...	239	725	54	271	698	86	274	753	94	267	849	73
December ...	168	837	54	229	766	14	219	916	32	223	915	30

The average monthly concentration of smoke expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre over the whole year is as follows:—

Municipal Buildings	...	...	...	...	105
Baths, Park Lane West	...	...	...	...	134
Alexandra Road	...	...	...	...	129
Highfield Road	...	...	...	...	116

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Deposit Gauges

The following table shows the monthly recordings expressed in tons per square mile from the four deposit gauges which have been kept in operation in addition to the installation of the volumetric appliances.

Month	Park Lane School	Grammar School Alexandra Road	Jubilee Park Ocker Hill	Ocker Hill School Gospel Oak Road
January	23.92	31.13	—	26.82
February	9.08	11.16	8.87	8.42
March	—	31.10	18.75	19.71
April	15.45	25.26	—	19.84
May	16.35	22.90	13.98	14.99
June	10.98	13.42	9.90	9.55
July	10.91	13.97	13.05	12.00
August	12.90	15.63	14.58	—
September	16.07	21.65	13.78	15.93
October	11.71	16.63	7.84	12.57
November	20.32	15.70	10.80	8.69
December	15.51	16.70	12.07	—
Total Deposit	163.20	235.25	123.62	148.52
Average monthly deposit	14.84	19.60	12.36	14.85

The average monthly deposit over the whole of the Borough for the year under review was 15.41 tons per square mile as against 15.36 for 1961.

The deposit gauges were first put into operation in 1950 and the amount of deposited matter has gradually been reduced over the years from 26.25 tons per square mile in 1950 to 15.41 tons per square mile for 1962, a decrease of 10.84 tons.

Disinfection and Disinfestation

The number of houses disinfected after infectious disease totalled 38.

During the year the household furniture and effects of 97 families from condemned houses were disinfested and removed to Council dwellings.

In addition, the household effects of 12 families not disinfested were removed into Council dwellings.

Complaints

The number of complaints received during the year was 785, as against 774 in 1961, and are summarised below.

General defects to houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Defective and choked drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	243
Rat and mice infestations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Insect infestation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Offensive odours ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Flooded cellars ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Smoke, grit and dust nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Accumulations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dangerous structures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Keeping of animals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tipping and burning of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Caravans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dirty houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Noise nuisances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective sanitary conveniences, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Statement of Removal of Sanitary Defects and Nuisances in and around Dwellings, etc.

During the year under review, 309 preliminary notices and 36 statutory notices were served for the abatement of nuisances and the remedy of defects in and around dwellings and the following table shows the nature of work actually carried out.

Nature of Work Done

Dwelling Houses:							No.
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	235
Eavesguttering and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Chimney flues repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
External walls rebuilt, repaired or cement rendered	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Windows provided with new sash cords...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Fixed windows made to open	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Staircases repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
General house fittings repaired or renewed (boilers, fire-ranges, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Separate water supply provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Washing facilities provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Additional wash-houses provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wash-houses rebuilt or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Water supply laid on to wash-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wash-house coppers, firegrates, etc., renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Water supply pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Glazed sinks provided in lieu of brick sills	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Verandahs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dirty houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Coal stores repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

					No.
Drainage:					
Choked drains opened and cleansed	...	...	...	...	273
Main drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	5
W.C. branch drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	36
Waste and surface water drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	9
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Additional inspection chambers installed	...	...	...	...	2
New covers and frames to inspection chambers	...	...	...	...	5
Ventilation and soil pipes repaired or renewed...	...	...	...	...	4
New intercepting and gully traps fitted	...	...	...	...	9
Yards, Passages, etc.:					
Boundary walls repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Yard and passage surfaces repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Closets:					
W.C. buildings repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	37
Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	...	17
New W.C. pedestal pans fitted	...	...	...	...	13
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	24
Flush pipes, water supply pipes, etc., repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	41
Midden privies abolished	...	...	...	...	2
Urinal stalls reconstructed...	...	...	...	...	2
Intervening ventilated space to W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	3
Insanitary W.C. box seats abolished	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulations:					
Offensive accumulations removed...	...	...	...	...	5
Stagnant water removed	...	...	...	...	9
General:					
Burning of trade refuse discontinued	...	...	...	...	4
Emission of noxious effluvia discontinued	...	...	...	...	2
Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance discontinued	...	...	...	...	1
Housing of caravans on land so as to be a nuisance discontinued	...	...	...	...	4
Dangerous buildings demolished	...	...	...	...	2
Stables lime washed and cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	1

Water Supply

The public water supply is derived from the South Staffordshire Water-works Company.

The water received is satisfactory in quality and quantity and is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

Bacteriological examination and chemical analyses of 48 samples of water were made during the year and found to be satisfactory.

The following is a summary of the number of houses and the proportion of population supplied with water direct to houses or wash-houses and by means of stand pipes.

		Proportion of Houses	Proportion of Population
(a) Direct to houses	...	94.5%	94.2%
(b) By means of stand pipes	1.0 } Laid in to wash-houses 4.5 }	5.5%	5.8%

Samples of water taken from the Public Swimming Baths for chemical examination were satisfactory.

Petroleum Act

95 premises are licensed to store petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures in the Borough, the total amount of petroleum spirit and mixtures stored being 146,205 gallons.

2 licences covering the storage of 503 tons of carbide of calcium were also issued.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Four licences were issued under the above Act in respect of pet shops. No irregularities were found on inspection of the premises during the year.

Offensive Trades

There are two offensive trade premises situated in the Borough. Complaints were received of emanation of offensive odours in respect of one of the premises. The nuisance complained of was remedied after representation from this department.

Canals and Water Courses

The condition of the canal system leaves much to be desired from an hygienic point of view, especially in respect of the side branches where navigation has ceased. These disused branches of waterway are choked with weeds and seem to attract the dumping of various kinds of refuse. It is gratifying to note that the Local Authority are gradually acquiring these disused branches, draining same of water and making use of the land for housing and other purposes.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1962.

	Local Authority	Type of Property			Total
		Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	All other (including Business Premises)		
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's district	29	10,524	1,426	11,979	
2. Number of properties inspected by Local Authority during the 12 months ended 31/12/62 as a result of—					
(a) Notification	10	261	25	296	
(b) Survey under the Act	8	24	9	41	
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	3	35	3	41	
3. Number of properties inspected (under 2) which were found to be infested with rats	16	253	32	301	
Number of properties inspected (under 2) which were found to be infested with mice	5	67	5	77	
4. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	21	320	36	377	
5. Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	26	352	37	415	
6. Number of notices served	—	—	1	1	

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937-1959

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health, made by the Public Health Inspectors.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	4	1	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	177	20	7	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	181	21	7	—

Cases in which Defects were found

Contravention	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences (Section 7):				
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	5	5	—	2
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—
(d) Ineffective drainage offloors	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	7	7	—	2

Outwork

During the year, three lists of outworkers were received from Employers. There were no cases of default in sending lists and no instances of work in unwholesome premises.

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in August List required by Section 110.
Carding of hooks, buttons, etc.	334
Making of wearing apparel.	1

SECTION VI

SECTION VI—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection

The total number of animals slaughtered and inspected at the three private slaughterhouses in the Borough during the year under review was 125,451 as against 122,604 during 1961, which again showed a substantial increase.

The number of animals affected with Tuberculosis declined and the percentage of the number inspected was the lowest ever recorded namely, Cattle 0.3 and Pigs 1.7 per cent.

The percentage of animals affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis again showed a slight increase. This increase again is mainly accounted for by the number of animals affected with parasitic diseases.

The total amount of meat condemned at the slaughterhouses as being unfit for human consumption was approximately 91 tons. The condemned meat is disposed of in accordance with the Ministry's instructions and mainly utilised for the manufacture of fertilisers.

The following table shows the total carcases inspected and the number condemned and the carcases in which some part or organ was condemned.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle (Excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	10,394 (8,622)	850 (296)	1,665 (807)	25,899 (27,323)	86,643 (85,556)
Number inspected	10,394 (8,622)	850 (296)	1,165 (807)	25,899 (27,323)	86,643 (85,556)
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis					
Whole carcases condemned ...	7 (—)	5 (4)	6 (2)	33 (44)	125 (87)
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	3,631 (2,561)	383 (190)	10 (9)	1,635 (1,257)	9,785 (9,875)
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	35.0 (29.6)	45.6 (65.5)	0.1 (1.4)	6.4 (4.6)	11.4 (11.6)
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned ...	— (4)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (5)
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	36 (54)	1 (3)	— (—)	— (—)	1,462 (1,436)
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	0.3 (0.63)	0.1 (1.0)	— (—)	— (—)	1.7 (1.95)
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	23 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	23 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Generalised and totally condemned	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

(Figures in brackets relate to 1961)

Table showing meat condemned from 10,394 Cattle slaughtered during 1962

Disease	Whole Carcasses	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys and Skirts	Intestines	Other Parts
Generalised Tuberculosis	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Septicaemia	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3
Oedema and Emaciation	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2
Pyaemia	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2
Xanthosis	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2
Extensive Bruising and Imperfect Bleeding	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Septic Peritonitis and Oedema	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Localised Tuberculosis	—	18	20	5	8	6	—	9
Actinomycosis	—	83	10	2	—	—	—	5
Abscesses, Tumours, etc.	—	30	29	12	497	62	12	—
Parasitic Infections	—	2	158	—	1245	—	5	76
Pleurisy, Pneumonia and Peritonitis	—	—	337	—	106	32	—	54
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fatty Conditions	—	—	—	—	4	18	—	—
Telangiectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congestion	—	—	10	77	7	4	—	18
Bacterial Necrosis	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Melanosis	—	—	1	6	—	2	—	—
Contamination and Decomposition	—	—	—	8	96	2	—	12
Bruising	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Nephritis, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emphysema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sarcocysts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	2
TOTALS	12	191	763	212	2158	118	168	57	134
										122

Table showing meat condemned from 86,643 Pigs slaughtered during 1962

Disease	Carcasses						Other Parts					
	Whole Heads Carcases	Heads Carcases	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Mesenteries	Other Parts		
Generalised Tuberculosis	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	52	Forequarters and Shoulders
Septicaemia	21	21	21	21	42	21	21	—	Abscesses, Bruising, Localised
Pyaemia and Multiple Abscesses	24	24	24	24	48	24	24	Tuberculosis, etc.	
Acute Swine Erysipelas	4	4	4	4	8	4	4	30	Hindquarters—Bruising, Abscesses, Localised Tuber-
Anaemia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	crosis, etc.	
Septic Pleurisy, Pneumonia and Peritonitis	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	25	Loins—Abscesses, Bruising, etc.
Jaundice	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	128	Hocks—Arthritis, Fractures, etc.
Congestion and Imperfect Bleeding	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Leafs—Peritonitis, etc.
Emaciation—Pathological Extensive Bruising	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Legs—Arthritis, Bruising, etc.
Oedema and Imperfect Bleeding	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Collars—Abscesses, etc.
Septic Metritis...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Chumps—Abscesses, etc.
Moribund	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Flanks—Bruising, Abscesses, etc.
Pyelo-Nephritis and Emaciation	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	etc.
Fevered Flesh and Oedema	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	221 Trimmings—Bruising, etc.
Uraemia and Dropsy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
Tumours	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
Dropsy and Emaciation	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	...
Dead on Arrival	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	...
Decomposition and Contamination	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	...
Congestion	—	18	446	416	179	30	30	16	...
Pleurisy, Pericarditis and Peritonitis	—	—	3803	3522	1595	83	92	547	...
Localised Tuberculosis	—	—	1258	62	26	49	9	—	...
Nephritis, etc...	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	171	...
Parasitic Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	...
Abscesses, Tumours, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	267	...
Fatty Conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Actinomycosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Bruising	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
TOTALS	...	127	1640	5747	4310	4039	259	845	1430	390		

Table showing meat condemned from 25,899 Sheep and Lambs slaughtered during 1962

Disease	Mesenteric						Other Parts		
	Whole Carcasses	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Spleens	Kidneys	Stomachs	series
Dropsy and Emaniation	5	5	5	10	5
Anaemia and Emaciation	6	6	6	12	6
Emaciation (Pathological)	8	8	8	16	6
Septic Peritonitis	1	1	1	1	8
Congestion and Imperfect Bleeding	1	1	1	1	1	26 Portions of Forequarters—
Congestion and Emaciation	1	1	1	1	1	Abscesses, Bruising, etc.
Severe Bruising	2	2	2	2	2	26 Portions of Forequarters—
Oedema and Emaciation	8	8	8	8	8	Abscesses, Bruising, etc.
Malformation	1	1	1	1	1	17 Shanks—Abscesses, Arthritis, etc.
Abscesses, etc....	—	26	26	45	4	17 Shanks—Abscesses, Arthritis, etc.
Parasitic Infections	—	42	503	233	742	17 Shanks—Abscesses, Arthritis, etc.
Congestion	—	21	21	24	—	78 Flanks—Oedema, Sepsis, etc.
Pleurisy and Peritonitis	—	—	34	34	39	78 Flanks—Oedema, Sepsis, etc.
Decomposition and Contamination	—	—	9	9	18	8 Loins—Abscesses, etc.
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	8 Loins—Abscesses, etc.
Necrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fatty Conditions	—	—	—	3	—	—
TOTALS	...	33	122	626	356	1023	51	70	41
									41

Table showing meat condemned from 1,665 Calves slaughtered during 1962

Disease	Whole Carcasses						Mesenteries			Other Parts	
	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Spleens	Stomachs	Kidneys			
Hydraemia	2	2	2	2	4	2
Umbilical Pyaemia and Septic Peritonitis	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Septic Pneumonia and Immaturity	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
General Oedema	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Immaturity	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Abscesses	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Parasitic Diseases	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Congestion	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	6	6	9	8	13	6	6	12	6	

Umbilical Pyaemia and
Septic Peritonitis

Septic Pneumonia and Immaturity

General Oedema

Immaturity

Abscesses

Parasitic Diseases

Congestion

Meat and Other Foods Condemned

The total amount of foodstuffs condemned as being unfit for human consumption and destroyed was as follows:

Description of Food						Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Carcases and Offal from Slaughterhouses	...	...	90	18	1	21			
Cheese	...	...	—	—	2	14			
Mutton	...	...	—	—	2	23			
Bacon	...	...	—	—	1	4			
Eggs	...	...	—	1	1	6			
Poultry	...	...	—	—	1	2			
Mussels	...	...	—	—	3	16			
Margarine	...	...	—	—	—	12			

Canned and Bottled Goods:

Meat	...	...	...	...	...	—	5	2	10
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	14
Milk and Cream	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	20
Peas and Beans	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	2	22
Soups	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	2	15
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	22
Jams	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	15
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	20
Fruit Juices	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	1
Peaches	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	3	7
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	—	5
Pineapple	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2	10
Grapefruit	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2	1
Pears	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	3	2
Apricots	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	12
Other Fruits	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2	26
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
TOTAL						...	92	15	2
...									22

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

It was again found necessary to apply to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the appointed day which was fixed for the 1st January, 1963, when the slaughterhouses in the district must comply with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, etc., to be postponed owing to the special circumstances which had arisen in regard to one slaughterhouse which is being reconstructed and modernised. The remaining slaughterhouses have been brought up to the required standards.

Slaughter of Animals Act

Licences under the above Act were renewed to 35 slaughtermen and 2 new licences were granted, making a total of 37.

The new licences were granted subject to the holder not slaughtering any animals except under supervision.

FOOD PREMISES

The number and type of food premises in the Borough is summarised below:

Wholesale Grocers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cafes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Factory and School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Fish Shops (Fried) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Wet Fish Retailers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Butchers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Grocers (retail) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Greengrocers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Sweets, Confectionery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Fish and Greengrocery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Licensed Premises ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
General ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Bakers and Confectioners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Slaughterhouses (including bacon curing and sausage manufacturers) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Corn and Seed Merchants, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES

285 inspections and re-visits to food premises were made during the year, as against 131 visits during 1961.

Improvements Effected to Food Premises

The table below summarises the work carried out.

Premises cleansed and decorated	...	...	...	...	...	14
Premises repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Additional hot water supplies provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sinks provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wash basins provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Counters repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Floor coverings renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Food storage improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective water closets repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
First-aid facilities provided...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Requisite notices provided...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Provision of refuse bins ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Registration of Premises under Section 16, Food & Drugs Act, 1955

Five applications were received for the registration of premises for the sale and storage of ice cream, which were granted.

ICE CREAM AND LOLLIES

During the year 49 samples of ice cream manufactured outside and inside the Borough were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination.

The results of the examinations were as follows:—

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
46	2	1	Nil

During the last few years there has been a large increase in the number of vehicles selling soft-ice cream. The firms responsible for the vehicles which are of a high standard, are well maintained and equipped to ensure that the best hygienic conditions are obtained.

11 iced lollies were also obtained for bacteriological examination with satisfactory results.

MILK SUPPLY

93 samples of milk were obtained during the for bacteriological examination and all passed the prescribed test.

The following table gives a summary of the results.

Designation	No. of Samples	Tests Applied	Result	
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	... ... 34	Methylene Blue ...	34	—
Pasteurised...	... ... 28	Phosphatase ...	34	—
		Methylene Blue ...	28	—
		Phosphatase ...	28	—
Sterilised	... ... 31	Turbidity ...	31	—
TOTAL			93	—

SECTION VII

SECTION VII—PUBLIC CLEANSING

The report for this section of the work is for the financial year April 1962 to March 1963.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse

The net cost of collection of house and trade refuse as shown in the following COST STATEMENT was £29,251 as against £28,891 during the previous year.

The collection cost includes the sum of £1,687 in respect of the dustbin replacement scheme.

The collection of refuse, with the exception of one short period following the Christmas holidays, was a weekly one. Taking into account the exceptionally severe weather during last winter, the performance of the refuse teams in maintaining a weekly collection was extremely satisfactory.

The number of days lost through absenteeism on account of illness has again been fairly high, but the replacing of the labour force with suitable men, when required, has been better than previous years.

The transport used for the collection and disposal of refuse is as follows:

- 1 S.&D. "W" Type 16/18 cu. yd. Container Bulk Loader.
- 4 S.&D. "W" Type 16/18 cu. yd. Fore and Aft Tipping Freighters.
- 2 Karrier Bantam Side Loading Vehicles.
- 1 Commer Van for the collection of waste paper.
- 1 Chaseside Loading Shovel.

Disposal

The Gospel Oak Refuse Tip continued to take the whole of the house and trade refuse during the year. This tip is now practically filled and the Council have acquired another site of 14.7 acres, which will be admirable in respect of capacity and should provide tipping space for a number of years and its close proximity to the Cleansing Depot should be of immense help in respect of supervision.

The gross cost of disposal for the year was £5,108, as against £4,470. The increased cost was mainly accounted for by transport costs, and a reduction in income which was £1,416 as against £1,737 in the previous year.

Provision of Dustbins

Dustbins are renewed as a rate charge and bins to newly erected houses are charged for. The total number of bins distributed during the year totalled 910, involving an expenditure of £1,687.

The following is the COST STATEMENT for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1963. Figures for the previous year are given in brackets.

		Collection	Disposal	Total
		£	£	£
REVENUE ACCOUNT				
1. GROSS EXPENDITURE				
(a) Labour	14,737 (14,751)	1,533 (1,357)	16,270 (16,108)	
(b) Transport...	13,836 (13,191)	2,726 (2,291)	16,562 (15,482)	
(c) Plant, Equipment, Land and Buildings ...	1,839 (1,948)	849 (822)	2,688 (2,770)	
Total gross expenditure	... ...	*30,412 (29,890)	5,108 (4,470)	35,520 (34,360)
2. GROSS INCOME	... ... ...	1,161 (999)	1,416 (1,737)	2,577 (2,736)
3. NET COSTS	... ... ...	29,251 (28,891)	3,692 (2,733)	32,943 (31,624)
UNIT COSTS				
4. Gross cost per ton, labour only ...	1 1 5	2 2	1 3 7	
5. Gross cost per ton, transport only ...	1 0 1	3 9	1 3 10	
6. Net cost (all expenditure) per ton...	2 1 7	5 4	2 6 11	
7. Net cost per 1,000 population ...	£ 763.7	£ 96.4	£ 860.1	
8. Net cost per 1,000 premises ...	2530.4	319.4	2849.8	

* Includes £1,687 for provision of dustbins.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Area (statute acres) ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	2,167
Population at 30th June, 1962	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	38,300
Total refuse collected in tons	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	13,750
Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population per day	... ...	... ...	19.7
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	... ...	... ...	11,560
Average haul by collecting vehicles to final disposal point	... ...	... ...	2.5 miles
Total refuse disposed of in tons	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	14,375
Method of disposal—controlled tipping	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	100%

STREET CLEANSING

The work of street cleansing is carried out by two mechanical sweepers and seven street orderlies and the net cost of this work for the year was £7,138 as against £7,575 during the previous year.

The following details of the work of the mechanical sweepers are summarised below:

No. of loads collected

655

Weight of street sweepings deposited on the tip

601 tons

The following is the COST STATEMENT for street and gully cleansing for the 12 months ended March, 1963. Figures for the previous year are given in brackets.

Particulars	Street Sweeping and Watering	Street Gully Cleansing	Total
	£	£	£
REVENUE ACCOUNT			
I. GROSS EXPENDITURE			
(a) Labour	3,554	—	3,554
	(3,557)	(—)	(3,557)
(b) Transport	3,482	1,974	5,456
	(3,908)	(2,369)	(6,277)
(c) Plant, Equipment, Land and Buildings ...	117	—	117
	(130)	(—)	(130)
Total gross expenditure	7,153	1,974	9,127
	(7,595)	(2,369)	(9,964)
2. GROSS INCOME (excluding reimbursements from Ministry of Transport and County Council)			
	15	5	20
	(20)	(5)	(25)
3. NET COST	7,138	1,969	9,107
	(7,575)	(2,364)	(9,939)
	£	£	£
4. Gross expenditure on snow clearance not included previously	4,822	—	—
	(1,527)		
5. UNIT COSTS			
(a) Net cost per street mile	164.1	—	—
	(174.1)	(—)	(—)
(b) Net cost per 1,000 street gullies cleansed ...	—	161	—
	(—)	(154.5)	(—)
(c) Net cost per 1,000 population ...	186.4	51.4	237.8
	(198.2)	(65.1)	(263.3)

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Mileage of streets cleansed	... ... ... ...	43.5
Frequency of cleansing:		
(a) At least once daily	... ... ... ...	7%
(b) Three to six times weekly	... ... ... ...	9%
(c) Twice weekly	... ... ... ...	17%
(d) Once weekly	... ... ... ...	57%
(e) Less than once weekly	... ... ... ...	10%
Percentage of street cleansing done by mechanical means	... ...	58%
Number of street gullies cleansed	... ... ... ...	1,798
Number of gully cleansings during the year	... ... ...	12,229
Percentage of gully cleansing done by mechanical means	... ...	100%

SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIAL

A separate collection of waste paper was made from business premises and a modified scheme of house-to-house collection carried out as in previous years.

The following table shows the amount of waste material salvaged and income received for same during the year ended 31st March, 1963.

SALVAGE RETURN

								Tonnage Collected	Income
								Tons	£
Raw Kitchen Waste	84	274
Waste Paper	121	985
Miscellaneous	1	2
	TOTAL ...							206	1,261

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